Introduced by Senator Lowenthal

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Torrico)

February 2, 2009

An act to amend Sections 789.3, 1950.5, and 1962 of, and to add Section 1942.2 to, the Civil Code, and to amend Sections 777.1, 10009.1, 12822.1, and 16481.1 of, and to repeal Sections 777, 10009, 12822, and 16481 of, the Public Utilities Code, relating to residential tenancies.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 120, as amended, Lowenthal. Residential tenancies.

(1) Existing law prohibits a landlord from willfully causing the interruption or termination of any utility service furnished to a tenant, with the intent of terminating the occupancy, regardless of whether the utility service is under the control of the landlord. Existing law also prohibits a landlord from willfully preventing a tenant from gaining reasonable access to the property by changing the locks, removing doors or windows, or removing from the premises the tenant's personal property, as specified, with the intent of terminating the occupancy.

This bill would define a landlord and a tenant for purposes of the provisions governing tenancies. The bill would define a landlord for purposes of these provisions to specifically include an interest acquired pursuant to provisions governing mortgage defaults, as specified.

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(1) Existing law governs the obligations of tenants and landlords under a lease or tenancy. Among other things, these provisions govern the collection and return of security deposits by the landlord or the

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landlord's successor in interest, including the transfer or return of any security remaining after termination of the tenancy.

Existing law also governs mortgages, including procedures in the ease of mortgage default.

This bill would authorize a tenant or occupant who has made a payment to a public utility to deduct the amount of the payment from the rent when due, as specified. The bill would revise the provisions governing the transfer or return of any security remaining after termination of the tenancy to specifically apply, upon termination of the landlord's interest in the premises, in the case of a trustee sale and to apply whether the termination of the landlord's interest in the premises was voluntary or involuntary. The bill would define a "successor in interest" for purposes of these provisions to apply to an interest acquired pursuant to provisions governing mortgage defaults, as specified.

(3) Existing law requires the owner, or a party signing a rental agreement or lease on behalf of the owner, of a residential property that is offered to the public for rent or lease to make specified disclosures regarding the property to a tenant, as specified. These provisions are enforceable against any successor owner or manager, who must comply with these provisions within 15 days of succeeding the previous owner or manager.

This bill would define a "successor owner" for purposes of these provisions and would create an exception to that requirement if the owner serves a specified notice.

(4)

(2) The California Constitution establishes the Public Utilities Commission to fix rates and establish rules governing utilities. The California Constitution also provides that private corporations and persons who operate specified utilities are subject to control by the Legislature. Existing statutory law regulates public utilities. Among other things, a public utility must furnish and maintain adequate, efficient, just, and reasonable service as necessary to promote public health and safety, as specified.

Existing law provides that whenever an electrical, gas, heat, or water corporation furnishes individually metered residential service to residential occupants in a multiunit residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined, if the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the corporation as the customer of record, the corporation is required to make every good faith

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effort to inform the residential occupants, by means of a specified notice, when the account is in arrears, that service will be terminated at least 10 days prior to termination. Existing law also provides for a procedure by which those residential occupants may become customers of the corporation. Similar provisions exist for a public utility or a district that furnishes individually metered residential light, heat, water, or power to residential occupants in a multiunit residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp if the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the public utility or district as the customer of record.

This bill would delete those provisions.

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(3) Existing law provides that whenever an electrical, gas, heat, or water corporation furnishes residential service to residential occupants through a master meter in a multiunit residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined, if the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the corporation as the customer of record, the corporation is required to make every good faith effort to inform the residential occupants, by means of a written notice posted on the door of each residential unit at least 15 days prior to termination, when the account is in arrears, that service will be terminated on a date specified in the notice. Certain violations of this provision are misdemeanors. Similar provisions exist for a public utility or district that furnishes light, heat, water, or power to residential occupants through a master meter in a multiunit residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined, if the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the public utility or district as the customer of record.

This bill would instead require that whenever an electrical, gas, heat, or water corporation furnishes residential service to residential occupants in a residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined, if the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the corporation as the customer of record, the corporation would be required to inform the residential occupants, by means of a written notice posted post a notice on the door of each residential unit and a mailed mail a copy of the notice to all affected service addresses known to the utility or available through reasonable and practical methods, as specified, at least—15 10 days prior to termination, when the account is in arrears, that service will be terminated on a date specified in the notice. Because certain violations of this provision

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would be misdemeanors, the bill would create new crimes, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

The bill would similarly provide that whenever a public utility or district furnishes light, heat, water, or power, as specified, to residential occupants in a residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined, if the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the public utility or district as the customer of record, the public utility or district is required to inform the post a notice on the door of each residential-occupants unit and mail a copy of the notice in the same method manner, as specified.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 1942.2 is added to the Civil Code, to read:
- 2 1942.2. A tenant who has made a payment to a utility pursuant
- to Section 777.1, 10009.1, 12822.1, or 16481.1 of the Public
- *Utilities Code may deduct the payment from the rent as provided* 5 in that section.
- SEC. 2. Section 777 of the Public Utilities Code is repealed. 6
- 7 777. (a) Whenever an electrical, gas, heat, or water corporation
- furnishes individually metered residential service to residential
- 9 occupants in a multiunit residential structure, mobilehome park,
- 10 or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined in
- Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code, where the owner, 11
- 12 manager, or operator is listed by the corporation as the customer
- 13 of record, the corporation shall make every good faith effort to
- 14 inform the residential occupants, by means of a notice, when the
- 15 account is in arrears, that service will be terminated at least 10
- 16 days prior to termination. The notice shall further inform the
- 17 residential occupants that they have the right to become customers,
- 18 to whom the service will then be billed, without being required to
- 19 pay any amount which may be due on the delinquent account.

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(b) The corporation is not required to make service available to the residential occupants unless each residential occupant agrees to the terms and conditions of service and meets the requirements of law and the corporation's rules and tariffs. However, if one or more of the residential occupants are willing and able to assume responsibility for the entire account to the satisfaction of the corporation, or if there is a physical means, legally available to the corporation, of selectively terminating service to those residential occupants who have not met the requirements of the corporation's rules and tariffs, the corporation shall make service available to those residential occupants who have met those requirements.

- (c) Where prior service for a period of time is a condition for establishing credit with the corporation, residence and proof of prompt payment of rent or other credit obligation acceptable to the corporation for that period of time is a satisfactory equivalent.
- (d) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the corporation pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such as rental payments, include charges for residential electrical, gas, heat, or water service, where those charges are not separately stated, may deduct from the periodic payment each payment period all reasonable charges paid to the corporation for those services during the preceding payment period.
- SEC. 3. Section 777.1 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:
- 777.1. (a) Whenever an electrical, gas, heat, or water corporation furnishes residential service to residential occupants through a master meter in a multiunit residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code, where if the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the corporation as the customer of record, the corporation shall make every good faith effort to inform the residential occupants, by means of a written notice posted on the door of each residential unit do the following:
- (1) Post a notice on the door of each residential unit at least 10 days prior to termination, when the account is in arrears, that service will be terminated on a date specified in the notice. If it is not reasonable or practicable to post the notice on the door of each residential unit, the corporation shall post two copies of the notice

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in each accessible common area and at each point of access to the structure or structures. The notice shall further inform the residential occupants that they have the right to become customers, to whom the service will then be billed, without being required to pay any amount which may be due on the delinquent account. The notice also shall specify, in plain language, what the residential occupants are required to do in order to prevent the termination or reestablish service; the estimated monthly cost of service; the title, address, and telephone number of a representative of the corporation who can assist the residential occupants in continuing service; and the address and telephone number of a legal services project, as defined in Section 6213 of the Business and Professions Code, which has been recommended by the local county bar association. The notice shall be in English and, to the extent practical, in any other language that the corporation determines is the primary language spoken by a significant number languages listed in Section 1632 of the residential occupants Civil Code.

- (2) Mail a copy of the notice described in paragraph (1) to all affected service addresses known to the corporation, or available through reasonable and practical methods, at least 10 days prior to termination. The notice shall be addressed to "Any Person Renting Property At:" followed by the address of the dwelling unit. The outside of the envelope shall state, in English and in the languages listed in Section 1632 of the Civil Code, in at least 12-point type: "Utility service to this address may be cut off soon." Notice need not be mailed if the service address is the same as the billing address.
- (b) The corporation is not required to make service available to the residential occupants unless-each a residential occupant or a representative of the residential occupants agrees to the terms and conditions of service and meets the requirements of law and the corporation's rules and tariffs. However, if one or more of the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants are willing and able to assume responsibility for subsequent charges to the account to the satisfaction of the corporation, or if there is a physical means, legally available to the corporation, of selectively terminating service to those residential occupants who have not met the requirements of the corporation's rules and tariffs or for whom the representative of the residential occupants is not responsible, the corporation shall

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make service available to those residential occupants who have met those requirements or on whose behalf those requirements have been met.

- (c) Where—If prior service for a period of time or other demonstration of credit worthiness is a condition for establishing credit with the corporation, residence and proof of prompt payment of rent or other credit obligation during that period of time acceptable to the corporation is a satisfactory equivalent.
- (d) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the corporation pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such as rental payments, include charges for residential electrical, gas, heat, or water service, where *if* those charges are not separately stated, may deduct from the periodic payment each payment period all reasonable charges paid to the corporation for those services during the preceding payment period.
- (e) Whenever a corporation furnishes residential service subject to subdivision (a), the corporation may not terminate that service in any of the following situations:
- (1) During the pendency of an investigation by the corporation of a customer dispute or complaint.
- (2) When the customer has been granted an extension of the period for payment of a bill.
- (3) For an indebtedness owed by the customer to any other person or corporation or when the obligation represented by the delinquent account or other indebtedness was incurred with a person or corporation other than the electrical, gas, heat, or water corporation demanding payment therefor.
- (4) When a delinquent account relates to another property owned, managed, or operated by the customer.
- (5) When a public health or building officer certifies that termination would result in a significant threat to the health or safety of the residential occupants or the public.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, manager, or operator, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit receiving that service is occupied, the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:

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(1) Reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants related to restoration of service.

- (2) Actual damages related to the termination of service.
- (3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the residential occupants, the representative of the residential occupants, or each of them, incurred in the enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, manager, or operator, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit receiving that service is occupied, the corporation may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:
- (1) Delinquent charges accruing prior to the expiration of the notice prescribed by subdivision (a).
- (2) Reasonable costs incurred by the corporation related to the restoration of service.
- (3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the corporation incurred in the enforcement of this section or in the collection of delinquent charges, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.

If the court finds that the owner, manager, or operator has paid the amount in arrears prior to termination, the court shall allow no recovery of any charges, costs, damages, expenses, or fees under this subdivision from the owner, manager, or operator.

An abstract of any money judgment entered pursuant to subdivision (f) or (g) shall be recorded pursuant to Section 697.310 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(h) No termination of service subject to this section may be effected without compliance with this section, and any service wrongfully terminated shall be restored without charge to the residential occupants or customer for the restoration of the service. In the event of a wrongful termination by the corporation, the corporation shall, in addition, be liable to the residential occupants or customer for actual damages resulting from the termination and for the costs of enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, if the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants made a good faith effort to have the service continued without interruption.

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(i) The commission shall adopt rules and orders necessary to implement this section and shall liberally construe this section to accomplish its purpose of ensuring that service to residential occupants is not terminated due to nonpayment by the customer unless the corporation has made every reasonable effort to continue service to the residential occupants. The rules and orders shall include, but are not limited to, reasonable penalties for a violation of this section, guidelines for assistance to residents in the enforcement of this section, and requirements for the notice prescribed by subdivision (a), including, but not limited to, clear wording, large and boldface type, and comprehensive instructions to ensure full notice to the resident.

- (j) Nothing in this section broadens or restricts any authority of a local agency that existed prior to January 1, 1989, to adopt an ordinance protecting a residential occupant from the involuntary termination of residential public utility service.
- (k) This section preempts any statute or ordinance permitting punitive damages against any owner, manager, or operator on account of an involuntary termination of residential public utility service or permitting the recovery of costs associated with the formation, maintenance, and termination of a tenant's association.
- (1) For purposes of this section, "representative of the residential occupants" does not include a tenants' association.
- SEC. 4. Section 10009 of the Public Utilities Code is repealed. 10009. (a) Whenever a public utility furnishes individually metered residential light, heat, water, or power to residential occupants in a multiunit residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code, where the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the public utility as the customer of record, the public utility shall make every good faith effort to inform the residential occupants, by means of a notice, when the account is in arrears, that service will be terminated in 10 days. The notice shall further inform the residential occupants that they have the right to become customers of the public utility without being required to pay the amount due on the delinquent account.
- (b) The public utility is not required to make service available to the residential occupants unless each residential occupant agrees to the terms and conditions of service, and meets the requirements of law and the public utility's rules. However, if one or more of

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the residential occupants are willing and able to assume responsibility for the entire account to the satisfaction of the public utility, or if there is a physical means, legally available to the public utility, of selectively terminating service to those residential occupants who have not met the requirements of the public utility's rules, the public utility shall make service available to the residential occupants who have met those requirements.

- (c) Where prior service for a period of time is a condition for establishing credit with the public utility, residence and proof of prompt payment of rent or other obligation acceptable to the public utility for that period of time is a satisfactory equivalent.
- (d) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the public utility pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such as rental payments, include charges for residential light, heat, water, or power, where these charges are not separately stated, may deduct from the periodic payment each payment period all reasonable charges paid to the public utility for those services during the preceding payment period.
- SEC. 5. Section 10009.1 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:
- 10009.1. (a) Whenever a public utility furnishes light, heat, water, or power to residential occupants-through a master meter in a multiunit residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code,—where *if* the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the public utility as the customer of record, the public utility shall—make every good faith effort to inform the residential occupants, by means of a written notice posted on the door of each residential unit do the following:
- (1) Post a notice on the door of each residential unit at least 10 days prior to termination, when the account is in arrears, that service will be terminated on a date specified in the notice. If it is not reasonable or practicable to post the notice on the door of each residential unit, the public utility shall post two copies of the notice in each accessible common area and at each point of access to the structure or structures. The notice shall further inform the residential occupants that they have the right to become utility customers, to whom the service will then be billed, without being required to pay the amount due on the delinquent account. The notice also shall specify, in plain language, what the residential

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occupants are required to do in order to prevent the termination or reestablish service; the estimated monthly cost of service; the title, address, and telephone number of a representative of the public utility who can assist the residential occupants in continuing service; and the address and telephone number of a legal services project, as defined in Section 6213 of the Business and Professions Code, which has been recommended by the local county bar association. The notice shall be in English and, to the extent practical, in any other language that the public utility determines is the primary language spoken by a significant number in the languages listed in Section 1632 of the residential occupants Civil Code.

- (2) Mail a copy of the notice described in paragraph (1) to all affected service addresses known to the corporation, or available through reasonable and practical methods, at least 10 days prior to termination. The notice shall be addressed to "Any Person Renting Property At:" followed by the address of the dwelling unit. The outside of the envelope shall state, in English and in the languages listed in Section 1632 of the Civil Code, in at least 12-point type: "Utility service to this address may be cut off soon." Notice need not be mailed if the service address is the same as the billing address.
- (b) The public utility is not required to make service available to the residential occupants unless-each a residential occupant or a representative of the residential occupants agrees to the terms and conditions of service, and meets the requirements of law and the public utility's rules. However, if one or more of the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants are willing and able to assume responsibility for subsequent charges to the account to the satisfaction of the public utility, or if there is a physical means, legally available to the public utility, of selectively terminating service to those residential occupants who have not met the requirements of the public utility's rules or for whom the representative of the residential occupants is not responsible, the public utility shall make service available to the residential occupants who have met those requirements or on whose behalf those requirements have been met.
- (c) Where—If prior service for a period of time or other demonstration of credit worthiness is a condition for establishing credit with the public utility, residence and proof of prompt

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payment of rent or other credit obligation during that period of time acceptable to the public utility is a satisfactory equivalent.

- (d) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the public utility pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such as rental payments, include charges for residential light, heat, water, or power, where *if* these charges are not separately stated, may deduct from the periodic payment each payment period all reasonable charges paid to the public utility for those services during the preceding payment period.
- (e) Whenever a public utility furnishes residential service subject to subdivision (a), the public utility may not terminate that service in any of the following situations:
- (1) During the pendency of an investigation by the public utility of a customer dispute or complaint.
- (2) When the customer has been granted an extension of the period for payment of a bill.
- (3) For an indebtedness owed by the customer to any other public agency or when the obligation represented by the delinquent account or other indebtedness was incurred with any public agency other than the public utility.
- (4) When a delinquent account relates to another property owned, managed, or operated by the customer.
- (5) When a public health or building officer certifies that termination would result in a significant threat to the health or safety of the residential occupants or the public.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, manager, or operator, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit is occupied, the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:
- (1) Reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants related to restoration of service.
 - (2) Actual damages related to the termination of service.
- (3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the residential occupants, the representative of the residential occupants, or each of them, incurred in the enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.

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(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, manager, or operator, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit receiving that service is occupied, the corporation may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:

- (1) Delinquent charges accruing prior to the expiration of the notice prescribed by subdivision (a).
- (2) Reasonable costs incurred by the corporation related to the restoration of service.
- (3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the corporation incurred in the enforcement of this section or in the collection of delinquent charges, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.

If the court finds that the owner, manager, or operator has paid the amount in arrears prior to termination, the court shall allow no recovery of any charges, costs, damages, expenses, or fees under this subdivision from the owner, manager, or operator.

An abstract of any money judgment entered pursuant to subdivision (f) or (g) shall be recorded pursuant to Section 697.310 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

- (h) No termination of service subject to this section may be effected without compliance with this section, and any service wrongfully terminated shall be restored without charge to the residential occupants or customer for the restoration of the service. In the event of a wrongful termination by the public utility, the public utility shall, in addition, be liable to the residential occupants or customer for actual damages resulting from the termination and for the costs of enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, if the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants make a good faith effort to have the service continued without interruption.
- (i) The public utility shall adopt rules and regulations necessary to implement this section and shall liberally construe this section to accomplish its purpose of ensuring that service to residential occupants is not terminated due to nonpayment by the customer unless the public utility has made every reasonable effort to continue service to the residential occupants. The rules and regulations shall include, but are not limited to, guidelines for assistance to actual users in the enforcement of this section and requirements for the notice prescribed by subdivision (a), including,

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but not limited to, clear wording, large and bold face boldface type, and comprehensive instructions to ensure full notice to the 3 actual user.

- (i) Nothing in this section broadens or restricts any authority of a local agency that existed prior to to January 1, 1989, to adopt an ordinance protecting a residential occupant from the involuntary termination of residential public utility service.
- (k) This section preempts any statute or ordinance permitting punitive damages against any owner, manager, or operator on account of an involuntary termination of residential public utility service or permitting the recovery of costs associated with the formation, maintenance, and termination of a tenant's association.
- (1) For purposes of this section, "representative of the residential occupants" does not include a tenants' association.
- SEC. 6. Section 12822 of the Public Utilities Code is repealed. 12822. (a) Whenever a district furnishes individually metered residential light, heat, water, or power to residential occupants in a multiunit residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code, where the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the district as the customer of record of the service, the district shall make every good faith effort to inform the residential occupants, by means of a notice, when the account is in arrears, that service will be terminated in 10 days. The notice shall further inform the residential occupants that they have the right to become customers of the district without being required to pay the amount due on the delinquent account.
- (b) The district is not required to make service available to the residential occupants unless each residential occupant agrees to the terms and conditions of service, and meets the requirements of the district's rules. However, if one or more of the residential occupants are willing and able to assume responsibility for the entire account to the satisfaction of the district, or if there is a physical means, legally available to the district, of selectively terminating service to those residential occupants who have not met the requirements of the district's rules, the district shall make service available to the residential occupants who have met those requirements.
- (c) Where prior service for a period of time is a condition for establishing credit with the district, residence and proof of prompt

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payment of rent or other credit obligation acceptable to the district for that period of time is a satisfactory equivalent.

- (d) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the district pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such as rental payments, include charges for residential light, heat, water, or power, where these charges are not separately stated, may deduct from the periodic payment each payment period all reasonable charges paid to the district for those services during the preceding payment period.
- SEC. 7. Section 12822.1 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:
- 12822.1. (a) Whenever a district furnishes residential light, heat, water, or power to residential occupants—through a master meter in a—multiunit residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code,—where if the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the district as the customer of record of the service, the district shall—make every good faith effort to inform the residential occupants, by means of a written notice posted on the door of each residential unit do the following:
- (1) Post a notice on the door of each residential unit at least 15 10 days prior to termination, when the account is in arrears, that service will be terminated on a date specified in the notice. If it is not reasonable or practicable to post the notice on the door of each residential unit, the district shall post two copies of the notice in each accessible common area and at each point of access to the structure or structures. The notice shall further inform the residential occupants that they have the right to become customers, to whom the service will then be billed, of the district without being required to pay the amount due on the delinquent account. The notice also shall specify, in plain language, what the residential occupants are required to do in order to prevent the termination or reestablish service; the estimated monthly cost of service; the title, address, and telephone number of a representative of the district who can assist the residential occupants in continuing service; and the address and telephone number of a legal services project, as defined in Section 6213 of the Business and Professions Code, which has been recommended by the local county bar association. The notice shall be in English and, to the extent practical, in any other language that the district determines is the primary language

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spoken by a significant number languages listed in Section 1632 of the residential occupants Civil Code.

- (2) Mail a copy of the notice described in paragraph (1) to all affected service addresses known to the corporation, or available through reasonable and practical methods, at least 10 days prior to termination. The notice shall be addressed to "Any Person Renting Property At:" followed by the address of the dwelling unit. The outside of the envelope shall state, in English and in the languages listed in Section 1632 of the Civil Code, in at least 12-point type: "Utility service to this address may be cut off soon." Notice need not be mailed if the service address is the same as the billing address.
- (b) The district is not required to make service available to the residential occupants unless—each a residential occupant or a representative of the residential occupants agrees to the terms and conditions of service, and meets the requirement of law and the district's rules. However, if one or more of the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants are willing and able to assume responsibility for subsequent charges to the account to the satisfaction of the district, or if there is a physical means, legally available to the district, of selectively terminating service to those residential occupants who have not met the requirements of the district's rules or for whom the representative of the residential occupants is not responsible, the district shall make service available to the residential occupants who have met those requirements or on whose behalf those requirements have been met.
- (c) Where—If prior service for a period of time, or other demonstration of credit worthiness is a condition for establishing credit with the district, residence and proof of prompt payment of rent or other credit obligation during that period of time acceptable to the district is a satisfactory equivalent.
- (d) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the district pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such as rental payments, include charges for residential light, heat, water, or power, where *if* these charges are not separately stated, may deduct from the periodic payment each payment period all reasonable charges paid to the district for those services during the preceding payment period.

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(e) Whenever a district furnishes residential service subject to subdivision (a), the district may not terminate that service in any of the following situations:

- (1) During the pendency of an investigation by the district of a customer dispute or complaint.
- (2) When the customer has been granted an extension of the period for payment of a bill.
- (3) For an indebtedness owed by the customer to any other public agency or when the obligation represented by the delinquent account or other indebtedness was incurred with any public agency other than the district.
- (4) When a delinquent account relates to another property owned, managed, or operated by the customer.
- (5) When a public health or building officer certifies that termination would result in a significant threat to the health or safety of the residential occupants or the public.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, operator, or manager, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit is occupied, the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:
- (1) Reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants related to restoration of service.
 - (2) Actual damages related to the termination of service.
- (3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the residential occupants, the representative of the residential occupants, or each of them, incurred in the enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, manager, or operator, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit receiving that service is occupied, the corporation may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:
- (1) Delinquent charges accruing prior to the expiration of the notice prescribed by subdivision (a).

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(2) Reasonable costs incurred by the corporation related to the restoration of service.

(3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the corporation incurred in the enforcement of this section or in the collection of delinquent charges, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.

If the court finds that the owner, manager, or operator has paid the amount in arrears prior to termination, the court shall allow no recovery of any charges, costs, damages, expenses, or fees under this subdivision from the owner, manager, or operator.

An abstract of any money judgment entered pursuant to subdivision (f) or (g) shall be recorded pursuant to Section 697.310 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

- (h) No termination of service subject to this section may be effected without compliance with this section, and any service wrongfully terminated shall be restored without charge to the residential occupants or customer for the restoration of the service. In the event of a wrongful termination by the district, the district shall, in addition, be liable to the residential occupants or customer for actual damages resulting from the termination and for the costs of enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, if the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants make a good faith effort to have the service continued without interruption.
- (i) The district shall adopt rules and regulations necessary to implement this section and shall liberally construe this section to accomplish its purpose of ensuring that service to the residential occupants is not terminated due to nonpayment by the customer unless the district has made every reasonable effort to continue service to the residential occupants. The rules and regulations shall include, but are not limited to, guidelines for assistance to actual users in the enforcement of this section and requirements for the notice prescribed by subdivision (a), including, but not limited to, clear wording, large and bold face boldface type, and comprehensive instructions to ensure full notice to the actual user.
- (j) Nothing in this section broadens or restricts any authority of a local agency that existed prior to January 1, 1989, to adopt an ordinance protecting a residential occupant from the involuntary termination of residential public utility service.
- (k) This section preempts any statute or ordinance permitting punitive damages against any owner, manager, or operator on

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account of an involuntary termination of residential public utility service or permitting the recovery of costs associated with the formation, maintenance, and termination of a tenant's association.

- (1) For purposes of this section, "representative of the residential occupants" does not include a tenants' association.
- SEC. 8. Section 16481 of the Public Utilities Code is repealed. 16481. (a) Whenever a district furnishes individually metered residential light, heat, water, or power to residential occupants in a multiunit residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code, where the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the district as the customer of record, the district shall make every good faith effort to inform the residential occupants, by means of a notice, when the account is in arrears, that service will be terminated in 10 days. The notice shall further inform the residential occupants that they have the right to become customers of the district without being required to pay the amount due on the delinquent account.
- (b) The district is not required to make service available to the residential occupants unless each residential occupant agrees to the terms and conditions of service, and meets the requirements of the district's rules. However, if one or more of the residential occupants are willing and able to assume responsibility for the entire account to the satisfaction of the district, or if there is a physical means, legally available to the district, of selectively terminating service to those residential occupants who have not met the requirements of the district's rules, the district shall make service available to the residential occupants who have met those requirements.
- (c) Where prior service for a period of time is a condition for establishing credit with the district, residence and proof of prompt payment of rent or other credit obligation acceptable to the district for that period of time is a satisfactory equivalent.
- (d) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the district pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such as rental payments, include charges for residential light, heat, water, or power, where these charges are not separately stated, may deduct from the periodic payment each payment period all reasonable charges paid to the district for those services during the preceding payment period.

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SEC. 9. Section 16481.1 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:

- 16481.1. (a) Whenever a district furnishes residential light, heat, water, or power to residential occupants—through a master meter in a multiunit residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code,—where if the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the district as the customer of record, the district shall—make every good faith effort to inform the residential occupants, by means of a written notice posted on the door of each residential unit do the following:
- (1) Post a notice on the door of each residential unit at least 15 10 days prior to termination, when the account is in arrears, that service will be terminated on a date specified in the notice. If it is not reasonable or practicable to post the notice on the door of each residential unit, the district shall post two copies of the notice in each common area and at each point of access to the structure or structures. The notice shall further inform the residential occupants that they have the right to become customers, to whom the service will be billed, of the district without being required to pay the amount due on the delinquent account. The notice also shall specify, in plain language, what the residential occupants are required to do in order to prevent the termination or reestablish service; the estimated monthly cost of service; the title, address, and telephone number of a representative of the district who can assist the residential occupants in continuing service; and the address and telephone number of a legal services project, as defined in Section 6213 of the Business and Professions Code, which has been recommended by the local county bar association. The notice shall be in English and, to the extent practical, in any other language that the district determines is the primary language spoken by a significant number languages listed in Section 1632 of the residential occupants Civil Code.
- (2) Mail a copy of the notice described in paragraph (1) to all affected service addresses known to the corporation, or available through reasonable and practical methods, at least 10 days prior to termination. The notice shall be addressed to "Any Person Renting Property At:" followed by the address of the dwelling unit. The outside of the envelope shall state, in English and in the languages listed in Section 1632 of the Civil Code, in at least

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12-point type: "Utility service to this address may be cut off soon." Notice need not be mailed if the service address is the same as the billing address.

- (b) The district is not required to make service available to the residential occupants unless—each a residential occupant or a representative of the residential occupants agrees to the terms and conditions of service, and meets the requirements of law and the district's rules. However, if one or more of the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants are willing and able to assume responsibility for subsequent charges to the account to the satisfaction of the district, or if there is a physical means, legally available to the district, of selectively terminating service to those residential occupants who have not met the requirements of the district's rules or for whom the representative of the residential occupants is not responsible, the district shall make service available to the residential occupants who have met those requirements or on whose behalf those requirements have been met.
- (c) Where—If prior service for a period of time or other demonstration of credit worthiness is a condition for establishing credit with the district, residence and proof of prompt payment of rent or other credit obligation during that period of time acceptable to the district is a satisfactory equivalent.
- (d) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the district pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such as rental payments, include charges for residential light, heat, water, or power,—where *if* these charges are not separately stated, may deduct from the periodic payment each payment period all reasonable charges paid to the district for those services during the preceding payment period.
- (e) Whenever a district furnishes residential service subject to subdivision (a), the district may not terminate that service in any of the following situations:
- (1) During the pendency of an investigation by the district of a customer dispute or complaint.
- (2) When the customer has been granted an extension of the period for payment of a bill.
- (3) For an indebtedness owed by the customer to any other public agency or when the obligation represented by the delinquent

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account or other indebtedness was incurred with any public agency other than the district.

- (4) When a delinquent account relates to another property owned, managed, or operated by the customer.
- (5) When a public health or building officer certifies that termination would result in a significant threat to the health or safety of the residential occupants or the public.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, operator, or manager, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit is occupied, the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:
- (1) Reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants related to restoration of service.
 - (2) Actual damages related to the termination of service.
- (3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the residential occupants, the representative of the residential occupants, or each of them, incurred in the enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, manager, or operator, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit receiving that service is occupied, the corporation may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:
- (1) Delinquent charges accruing prior to the expiration of the notice prescribed by subdivision (a).
- (2) Reasonable costs incurred by the corporation related to the restoration of service.
- (3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the corporation incurred in the enforcement of this section or in the collection of delinquent charges, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.

If the court finds that the owner, manager, or operator has paid the amount in arrears prior to termination, the court shall allow no recovery of any charges, costs, damages, expenses, or fees under this subdivision from the owner, manager, or operator. __ 23 __ SB 120

An abstract of any money judgment entered pursuant to subdivision (f) or (g) shall be recorded pursuant to Section 697.310 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

- (h) No termination of service subject to this section may be effected without compliance with this section, and any service wrongfully terminated shall be restored without charge to the residential occupants or customer for the restoration of the service. In the event of a wrongful termination by the district, the district shall, in addition, be liable to the residential occupants or customer for actual damages resulting from the termination and for the costs of enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, if the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants make a good faith effort to have the service continued without interruption.
- (i) The district shall adopt rules and regulations necessary to implement this section and shall liberally construe this section to accomplish its purpose of ensuring that service to the residential occupants is not terminated due to nonpayment by the customer unless the district has made every reasonable effort to continue service to the residential occupants. The rules and regulations shall include, but are not limited to, guidelines for assistance to actual users in the enforcement of this section and requirements for the notice prescribed by subdivision (a), including, but not limited to, clear wording, large and—bold—face boldface type, and comprehensive instructions to ensure full notice to the actual users.
- (j) Nothing in this section broadens or restricts any authority of a local agency that existed prior to January 1, 1989, to adopt an ordinance protecting a residential occupant from the involuntary termination of residential public utility service.
- (k) This section preempts any statute or ordinance permitting punitive damages against any owner, manager, or operator on account of an involuntary termination of public utility service or permitting the recovery of costs associated with the formation, maintenance, and termination of a tenant's association.
- (1) For purposes of this section, "representative of the residential occupants" does not include a tenants' association.
- SEC. 10. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or

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infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty
for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of
the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within
the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California
Constitution.

SECTION 1. Section 789.3 of the Civil Code, as amended by Chapter 333 of the Statutes of 1979, is amended to read:

- 789.3. (a) A landlord shall not with intent to terminate the occupancy of property used by a tenant as his residence willfully eause, directly or indirectly, the interruption or termination of any utility service furnished the tenant, including, but not limited to, water, heat, light, electricity, gas, telephone, elevator, or refrigeration, whether or not the utility service is under the control of the landlord.
- (b) In addition, a landlord shall not, with intent to terminate the occupancy of property used by a tenant as his or her residence, willfully do any of the following:
- (1) Prevent the tenant from gaining reasonable access to the property by changing the locks or using a bootlock or by any other similar method or device.
 - (2) Remove outside doors or windows.
- (3) Remove from the premises the tenant's personal property, the furnishings, or any other items without the prior written consent of the tenant, except when done pursuant to the procedure set forth in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 1980) of Title 5 of Part 4 of Division 3.

Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to prevent the lawful eviction of a tenant by appropriate legal authorities, nor shall anything in this subdivision apply to occupancies defined by subdivision (b) of Section 1940.

- (c) Any landlord who violates this section shall be liable to the tenant in a civil action for all of the following:
 - (1) Actual damages of the tenant.
- (2) An amount not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) for each day or part thereof the landlord remains in violation of this section. In determining the amount of such award, the court shall consider proof of such matters as justice may require; however, in no event shall less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) be awarded for each separate cause of action. Subsequent or repeated violations, which are not committed contemporaneously with the

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initial violation, shall be treated as separate causes of action and shall be subject to a separate award of damages.

- (d) In any action under subdivision (e) the court shall award reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party. In any such action the tenant may seek appropriate injunctive relief to prevent continuing or further violation of the provisions of this section during the pendency of the action. The remedy provided by this section is not exclusive and shall not preclude the tenant from pursuing any other remedy which the tenant may have under any other provision of law.
 - (e) For purposes of this section:

- (1) "Landlord" includes, but is not limited to, a fee simple owner or owners of the property, and any successor or successors in interest to the landlord's interest in the property, including, but not limited to, interests acquired through the provisions of Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 2920) of Title 14 of Part 4 of Division 3.
- (2) "Tenant" includes a tenant occupying the property pursuant to a fixed-term tenancy, a periodic tenancy, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy at sufferance, a subtenant, a lawful occupant, and any of the above persons who lawfully occupied the property immediately prior to the owner's acquisition of the property.
 - SEC. 2. Section 1942.2 is added to the Civil Code, to read:
- 1942.2. A tenant who has made a payment to a utility pursuant to Section 777.1, 10009.1, 12822.1, or 16481.1 of the Public Utilities Code may deduct the payment from the rent as provided in that section.
- SEC. 3. Section 1950.5 of the Civil Code is amended to read: 1950.5. (a) This section applies to security for a rental agreement for residential property that is used as the dwelling of the tenant.
- (b) As used in this section, "security" means any payment, fee, deposit or charge, including, but not limited to, any payment, fee, deposit, or charge, except as provided in Section 1950.6, that is imposed at the beginning of the tenancy to be used to reimburse the landlord for costs associated with processing a new tenant or that is imposed as an advance payment of rent, used or to be used for any purpose, including, but not limited to, any of the following:
- (1) The compensation of a landlord for a tenant's default in the payment of rent.

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(2) The repair of damages to the premises, exclusive of ordinary wear and tear, caused by the tenant or by a guest or licensee of the tenant.

- (3) The cleaning of the premises upon termination of the tenancy necessary to return the unit to the same level of cleanliness it was in at the inception of the tenancy. The amendments to this paragraph enacted by the act adding this sentence shall apply only to tenancies for which the tenant's right to occupy begins after January 1, 2003.
- (4) To remedy future defaults by the tenant in any obligation under the rental agreement to restore, replace, or return personal property or appurtenances, exclusive of ordinary wear and tear, if the security deposit is authorized to be applied thereto by the rental agreement.
- (c) A landlord may not demand or receive security, however denominated, in an amount or value in excess of an amount equal to two months' rent, in the case of unfurnished residential property, and an amount equal to three months' rent, in the case of furnished residential property, in addition to any rent for the first month paid on or before initial occupancy.

This subdivision does not prohibit an advance payment of not less than six months' rent if the term of the lease is six months or longer.

This subdivision does not preclude a landlord and a tenant from entering into a mutual agreement for the landlord, at the request of the tenant and for a specified fee or charge, to make structural, decorative, furnishing, or other similar alterations, if the alterations are other than cleaning or repairing for which the landlord may charge the previous tenant as provided by subdivision (e).

- (d) Any security shall be held by the landlord for the tenant who is party to the lease or agreement. The claim of a tenant to the security shall be prior to the claim of any creditor of the landlord.
- (e) The landlord may claim of the security only those amounts as are reasonably necessary for the purposes specified in subdivision (b). The landlord may not assert a claim against the tenant or the security for damages to the premises or any defective conditions that preexisted the tenancy, for ordinary wear and tear or the effects thereof, whether the wear and tear preexisted the tenancy or occurred during the tenancy, or for the cumulative

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effects of ordinary wear and tear occurring during any one or more tenancies.

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(f) (1) Within a reasonable time after notification of either party's intention to terminate the tenancy, or before the end of the lease term, the landlord shall notify the tenant in writing of his or her option to request an initial inspection and of his or her right to be present at the inspection. The requirements of this subdivision do not apply when the tenancy is terminated pursuant to subdivision (2), (3), or (4) of Section 1161 of the Code of Civil Procedure. At a reasonable time, but no earlier than two weeks before the termination or the end of lease date, the landlord, or an agent of the landlord, shall, upon the request of the tenant, make an initial inspection of the premises prior to any final inspection the landlord makes after the tenant has vacated the premises. The purpose of the initial inspection shall be to allow the tenant an opportunity to remedy identified deficiencies, in a manner consistent with the rights and obligations of the parties under the rental agreement, in order to avoid deductions from the security. If a tenant chooses not to request an initial inspection, the duties of the landlord under this subdivision are discharged. If an inspection is requested, the parties shall attempt to schedule the inspection at a mutually acceptable date and time. The landlord shall give at least 48 hours' prior written notice of the date and time of the inspection if either a mutual time is agreed upon, or if a mutually agreed time cannot be scheduled but the tenant still wishes an inspection. The tenant and landlord may agree to forgo the 48-hour prior written notice by both signing a written waiver. The landlord shall proceed with the inspection whether the tenant is present or not, unless the tenant previously withdrew his or her request for the inspection.

- (2) Based on the inspection, the landlord shall give the tenant an itemized statement specifying repairs or cleaning that are proposed to be the basis of any deductions from the security the landlord intends to make pursuant to paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive of subdivision (b). This statement shall also include the texts of paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of subdivision (b). The statement shall be given to the tenant, if the tenant is present for the inspection, or shall be left inside the premises.
- (3) The tenant shall have the opportunity during the period following the initial inspection until termination of the tenancy to remedy identified deficiencies, in a manner consistent with the

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rights and obligations of the parties under the rental agreement, in order to avoid deductions from the security.

- (4) Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent a landlord from using the security for deductions itemized in the statement provided for in paragraph (2) that were not cured by the tenant so long as the deductions are for damages authorized by this section.
- (5) Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent a landlord from using the security for any purpose specified in paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of subdivision (b) that occurs between completion of the initial inspection and termination of the tenancy or was not identified during the initial inspection due to the presence of a tenant's possessions.
- (g) (1) No later than 21 calendar days after the tenant has vacated the premises, but not earlier than the time that either the landlord or the tenant provides a notice to terminate the tenancy under Section 1946 or 1946.1, Section 1161 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or not earlier than 60 calendar days prior to the expiration of a fixed-term lease, the landlord shall furnish the tenant, by personal delivery or by first-class mail, postage prepaid, a copy of an itemized statement indicating the basis for, and the amount of, any security received and the disposition of the security and shall return any remaining portion of the security to the tenant.
- (2) Along with the itemized statement, the landlord shall also include copies of documents showing charges incurred and deducted by the landlord to repair or clean the premises, as follows:
- (A) If the landlord or landlord's employee did the work, the itemized statement shall reasonably describe the work performed. The itemized statement shall include the time spent and the reasonable hourly rate charged.
- (B) If the landlord or landlord's employee did not do the work, the landlord shall provide the tenant a copy of the bill, invoice, or receipt supplied by the person or entity performing the work. The itemized statement shall provide the tenant with the name, address, and telephone number of the person or entity, if the bill, invoice, or receipt does not include that information.
- (C) If a deduction is made for materials or supplies, the landlord shall provide a copy of the bill, invoice, or receipt. If a particular material or supply item is purchased by the landlord on an ongoing basis, the landlord may document the cost of the item by providing a copy of a bill, invoice, receipt, vendor price list, or other vendor

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document that reasonably documents the cost of the item used in the repair or cleaning of the unit.

- (3) If a repair to be done by the landlord or the landlord's employee cannot reasonably be completed within 21 calendar days after the tenant has vacated the premises, or if the documents from a person or entity providing services, materials, or supplies are not in the landlord's possession within 21 calendar days after the tenant has vacated the premises, the landlord may deduct the amount of a good faith estimate of the charges that will be incurred and provide that estimate with the itemized statement. If the reason for the estimate is because the documents from a person or entity providing services, materials, or supplies are not in the landlord's possession, the itemized statement shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the person or entity. Within 14 calendar days of completing the repair or receiving the documentation, the landlord shall complete the requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) in the manner specified.
- (4) The landlord need not comply with paragraph (2) or (3) if either of the following apply:
- (A) The deductions for repairs and cleaning together do not exceed one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125).
- (B) The tenant waived the rights specified in paragraphs (2) and (3). The waiver shall only be effective if it is signed by the tenant at the same time or after a notice to terminate a tenancy under Section 1946 or 1946.1 has been given, a notice under Section 1161 of the Code of Civil Procedure has been given, or no earlier than 60 calendar days prior to the expiration of a fixed-term lease. The waiver shall substantially include the text of paragraph (2).
- (5) Notwithstanding paragraph (4), the landlord shall comply with paragraphs (2) and (3) when a tenant makes a request for documentation within 14 calendar days after receiving the itemized statement specified in paragraph (1). The landlord shall comply within 14 calendar days after receiving the request from the tenant.
- (6) Any mailings to the tenant pursuant to this subdivision shall be sent to the address provided by the tenant. If the tenant does not provide an address, mailings pursuant to this subdivision shall be sent to the unit that has been vacated.
- (h) Upon termination of the landlord's interest in the premises, whether voluntary or involuntary, by sale, trustee sale, assignment, death, appointment of receiver or otherwise, the landlord or the

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landlord's agent shall, within a reasonable time, do one of the following acts, either of which shall relieve the landlord of further liability with respect to the security held:

- (1) Transfer the portion of the security remaining after any lawful deductions made under subdivision (e) to the landlord's successor in interest. The landlord shall thereafter notify the tenant by personal delivery or by first-class mail, postage prepaid, of the transfer, of any claims made against the security, of the amount of the security deposited, and of the name of the successor in interest, his or her address, and his or her telephone number. If the notice to the tenant is made by personal delivery, the tenant shall acknowledge receipt of the notice and sign his or her name on the landlord's copy of the notice.
- (2) Return the portion of the security remaining after any lawful deductions made under subdivision (e) to the tenant, together with an accounting as provided in subdivision (g).
- (i) Prior to the voluntary transfer of a landlord's interest in the premises, the landlord shall deliver to the landlord's successor in interest a written statement indicating the following:
 - (1) The security remaining after any lawful deductions are made.
- (2) An itemization of any lawful deductions from any security received.
- (3) His or her election under paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (h).

This subdivision does not affect the validity of title to the real property transferred in violation of this subdivision.

(j) In the event of noncompliance with subdivision (h), the landlord's successor in interest shall be jointly and severally liable with the landlord for repayment of the security, or that portion thereof to which the tenant is entitled, when and as provided in subdivisions (e) and (g). A successor in interest of a landlord may not require the tenant to post any security to replace that amount not transferred to the tenant or successor in interest as provided in subdivision (h), unless and until the successor in interest first makes restitution of the initial security as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) or provides the tenant with an accounting as provided in subdivision (g).

This subdivision does not preclude a successor in interest from recovering from the tenant compensatory damages that are in

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excess of the security received from the landlord previously paid by the tenant to the landlord.

Notwithstanding this subdivision, if, upon inquiry and reasonable investigation, a landlord's successor in interest has a good faith belief that the lawfully remaining security deposit is transferred to him or her or returned to the tenant pursuant to subdivision (h), he or she is not liable for damages as provided in subdivision (l), or any security not transferred pursuant to subdivision (h).

- (k) Upon receipt of any portion of the security under paragraph (1) of subdivision (h), the landlord's successor in interest shall have all of the rights and obligations of a landlord holding the security with respect to the security.
- (1) The bad faith claim or retention by a landlord or the landlord's successor in interest of the security or any portion thereof in violation of this section, or the bad faith demand of replacement security in violation of subdivision (j), may subject the landlord or the landlord's successor in interest to statutory damages of up to twice the amount of the security, in addition to actual damages. The court may award damages for bad faith whenever the facts warrant that award, regardless of whether the injured party has specifically requested relief. In any action under this section, the landlord or the landlord's successor in interest shall have the burden of proof as to the reasonableness of the amounts claimed or the authority pursuant to this section to demand additional security deposits.
- (m) No lease or rental agreement may contain any provision characterizing any security as "nonrefundable."
- (n) Any action under this section may be maintained in small elaims court if the damages elaimed, whether actual or statutory or both, are within the jurisdictional amount allowed by Section 116.220 or 116.221 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (o) Proof of the existence of and the amount of a security deposit may be established by any credible evidence, including, but not limited to, a canceled cheek, a receipt, a lease indicating the requirement of a deposit as well as the amount, prior consistent statements or actions of the landlord or tenant, or a statement under penalty of perjury that satisfies the credibility requirements set forth in Section 780 of the Evidence Code.
- (p) For purposes of this section, "successor in interest" includes all successors in interest, and includes, but is not limited to, a fee

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simple owner or owners of the property, and any successor or successors in interest to the landlord's interest in the property, including, but not limited to, interests acquired through the provisions of Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 2920) of Title 14. If a successor in interest has acquired the property pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 2920) of Title 14, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the amount of the deposit is equal to one month's rent.

- (q) The amendments to this section made during the 1985 portion of the 1985–86 Regular Session of the Legislature that are set forth in subdivision (e) are declaratory of existing law.
- (r) The amendments to this section made during the 2003 portion of the 2003–04 Regular Session of the Legislature that are set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) are declaratory of existing law. SEC. 4. Section 1962 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
- 1962. (a) Any owner of a dwelling structure specified in Section 1961 or a party signing a rental agreement or lease on behalf of the owner shall do all of the following:
- (1) Disclose therein the name, telephone number, and usual street address at which personal service may be effected of each person who is:
 - (A) Authorized to manage the premises.
- (B) An owner of the premises or a person who is authorized to act for and on behalf of the owner for the purpose of service of process and for the purpose of receiving and receipting for all notices and demands.
- (2) Disclose therein the name, telephone number, and address of the person or entity to whom rent payments shall be made.
- (A) If rent payments may be made personally, the usual days and hours that the person will be available to receive the payments shall also be disclosed.
- (B) At the owner's option, the rental agreement or lease shall instead disclose the number of either:
- (i) The account in a financial institution into which rent payments may be made, and the name and street address of the institution; provided that the institution is located within five miles of the rental property.
- (ii) The information necessary to establish an electronic funds transfer procedure for paying the rent.

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(3) Disclose therein the form or forms in which rent payments are to be made.

- (4) Provide a copy of the rental agreement or lease to the tenant within 15 days of its execution by the tenant. Once each calendar year thereafter, upon request by the tenant, the owner or owner's agent shall provide an additional copy to the tenant within 15 days. If the owner or owner's agent does not possess the rental agreement or lease or a copy of it, the owner or owner's agent shall instead furnish the tenant with a written statement stating that fact and containing the information required by paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subdivision (a).
- (b) In the case of an oral rental agreement, the owner, or a person acting on behalf of the owner for the receipt of rent or otherwise, shall furnish the tenant, within 15 days of the agreement, with a written statement containing the information required by paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subdivision (a). Once each calendar year thereafter, upon request by the tenant, the owner or owner's agent shall provide an additional copy of the statement to the tenant within 15 days.
- (c) The information required by this section shall be kept current and this section shall extend to and be enforceable against any successor owner or manager, who shall comply with this section within 15 days of succeeding the previous owner or manager.
- (d) A party who enters into a rental agreement on behalf of the owner who fails to comply with this section is deemed an agent of each person who is an owner:
- (1) For the purpose of service of process and receiving and receipting for notices and demands.
- (2) For the purpose of performing the obligations of the owner under law and under the rental agreement.
- (3) For the purpose of receiving rental payments, which may be made in cash, by check, by money order, or in any form previously accepted by the owner or owner's agent, unless the form of payment has been specified in the oral or written agreement, or the tenant has been notified by the owner in writing that a particular form of payment is unacceptable.
- (e) Nothing in this section limits or excludes the liability of any undisclosed owner.
- (f) If the address provided by the owner does not allow for personal delivery, then it shall be conclusively presumed that upon

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the mailing of any rent or notice to the owner by the tenant to the name and address provided, the notice or rent is deemed receivable by the owner on the date posted, if the tenant can show proof of mailing to the name and address provided by the owner.

(g) For purposes of this section, "successor owner" includes all successor owners, and includes, but is not limited to, a fee simple owner or owners of the property, and a successor owner whose interest was acquired through the provisions of Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 2920) of Title 14. However, a successor owner whose interest was acquired under that chapter need not comply with this section if the owner serves a notice pursuant to Section 1161b of the Code of Civil Procedure within 15 days after acquiring the property.

SEC. 5. Section 777 of the Public Utilities Code is repealed. SEC. 6. Section 777.1 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:

777.1. (a) Whenever an electrical, gas, heat, or water corporation furnishes residential service to residential occupants in a residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code, if the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the corporation as the customer of record, the corporation shall inform the residential occupants, by means of a written notice posted on the door of each residential unit and a mailed notice to all affected service addresses known to the utility or available through reasonable and practical methods unless the service address is the same as the billing address, at least 15 days prior to termination, when the account is in arrears, that service will be terminated on a date specified in the notice. If it is not reasonable or practicable to post the notice on the door of each residential unit, the corporation shall post two copies of the notice in each accessible common area and at each point of access to the structure or structures. The mailed notice shall be addressed to "Any Person Renting Property At:" followed by the address of the dwelling unit. The outside of the envelope shall state, in English and in the languages listed in Section 1632 of the Civil Code, in at least 12-point type: "Utility service to this address may be cut off soon." The notice shall further inform the residential occupants that they have the right to become customers, to whom the service will then be billed, without being required to pay any amount which -35 - SB 120

may be due on the delinquent account. The notice also shall specify, in plain language, what the residential occupants are required to do in order to prevent the termination or reestablish service; the estimated monthly cost of service; the title, address, and telephone number of a representative of the corporation who can assist the residential occupants in continuing service; and the address and telephone number of a legal services project, as defined in Section 6213 of the Business and Professions Code, which has been recommended by the local county bar association. The notice shall be in English and in the languages listed in Section 1632 of the Civil Code.

- (b) The corporation is not required to make service available to the residential occupants unless a residential occupant or a representative of the residential occupants agrees to the terms and conditions of service and meets the requirements of law and the corporation's rules and tariffs. However, if one or more of the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants are willing and able to assume responsibility for subsequent charges to the account to the satisfaction of the corporation, or if there is a physical means, legally available to the corporation, of selectively terminating service to those residential occupants who have not met the requirements of the corporation's rules and tariffs or for whom the representative of the residential occupants is not responsible, the corporation shall make service available to those residential occupants who have met those requirements or on whose behalf those requirements have been met.
- (c) Where prior service for a period of time or other demonstration of credit worthiness is a condition for establishing eredit with the corporation, residence and proof of prompt payment of rent or other credit obligation during that period of time acceptable to the corporation is a satisfactory equivalent.
- (d) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the corporation pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such as rental payments, include charges for residential electrical, gas, heat, or water service, where those charges are not separately stated, may deduct from the periodic payment each payment period all reasonable charges paid to the corporation for those services during the preceding payment period.

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(e) Whenever a corporation furnishes residential service subject to subdivision (a), the corporation may not terminate that service in any of the following situations:

- (1) During the pendency of an investigation by the corporation of a customer dispute or complaint.
- (2) When the customer has been granted an extension of the period for payment of a bill.
- (3) For an indebtedness owed by the customer to any other person or corporation or when the obligation represented by the delinquent account or other indebtedness was incurred with a person or corporation other than the electrical, gas, heat, or water corporation demanding payment therefor.
- (4) When a delinquent account relates to another property owned, managed, or operated by the customer.
- (5) When a public health or building officer certifies that termination would result in a significant threat to the health or safety of the residential occupants or the public.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, manager, or operator, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit receiving that service is occupied, the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:
- (1) Reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants related to restoration of service.
 - (2) Actual damages related to the termination of service.
- (3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the residential occupants, the representative of the residential occupants, or each of them, incurred in the enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, manager, or operator, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit receiving that service is occupied, the corporation may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:
- (1) Delinquent charges accruing prior to the expiration of the notice prescribed by subdivision (a).

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(2) Reasonable costs incurred by the corporation related to the restoration of service.

(3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the corporation incurred in the enforcement of this section or in the collection of delinquent charges, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.

If the court finds that the owner, manager, or operator has paid the amount in arrears prior to termination, the court shall allow no recovery of any charges, costs, damages, expenses, or fees under this subdivision from the owner, manager, or operator.

An abstract of any money judgment entered pursuant to subdivision (f) or (g) shall be recorded pursuant to Section 697.310 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

- (h) No termination of service subject to this section may be effected without compliance with this section, and any service wrongfully terminated shall be restored without charge to the residential occupants or customer for the restoration of the service. In the event of a wrongful termination by the corporation, the corporation shall, in addition, be liable to the residential occupants or customer for actual damages resulting from the termination and for the costs of enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, if the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants made a good faith effort to have the service continued without interruption.
- (i) The commission shall adopt rules and orders necessary to implement this section and shall liberally construe this section to accomplish its purpose of ensuring that service to residential occupants is not terminated due to nonpayment by the customer unless the corporation has made every reasonable effort to continue service to the residential occupants. The rules and orders shall include, but are not limited to, reasonable penalties for a violation of this section, guidelines for assistance to residents in the enforcement of this section, and requirements for the notice prescribed by subdivision (a), including, but not limited to, clear wording, large and boldface type, and comprehensive instructions to ensure full notice to the resident.
- (j) Nothing in this section broadens or restricts any authority of a local agency that existed prior to January 1, 1989, to adopt an ordinance protecting a residential occupant from the involuntary termination of residential public utility service.

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(k) This section preempts any statute or ordinance permitting punitive damages against any owner, manager, or operator on account of an involuntary termination of residential public utility service or permitting the recovery of costs associated with the formation, maintenance, and termination of a tenant's association. SEC. 7. Section 10009 of the Public Utilities Code is repealed. SEC. 8. Section 10009.1 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:

10009.1. (a) Whenever a public utility furnishes light, heat, water, or power to residential occupants in a residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code, if the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the public utility as the customer of record, the public utility shall inform the residential occupants, by means of a written notice posted on the door of each residential unit and a mailed notice to all affected service addresses known to the utility or available through reasonable and practical methods, unless the service address is the same as the billing address, at least 15 days prior to termination, when the account is in arrears, that service will be terminated on a date specified in the notice. If it is not reasonable or practicable to post the notice on the door of each residential unit, the public utility shall post two copies of the notice in each accessible common area and at each point of access to the structure or structures. The mailed notice shall be addressed to "Any Person Renting Property At:" followed by the address of the dwelling unit. The outside of the envelope shall state, in English and in the languages listed in Section 1632 of the Civil Code, in at least 12-point type: "Utility service to this address may be cut off soon." The notice shall further inform the residential occupants that they have the right to become utility customers, to whom the service will then be billed, without being required to pay the amount due on the delinquent account. The notice also shall specify, in plain language, what the residential occupants are required to do in order to prevent the termination or reestablish service; the estimated monthly cost of service; the title, address, and telephone number of a representative of the public utility who can assist the residential occupants in continuing service; and the address and telephone number of a legal services project, as defined in Section 6213 of the Business and Professions Code, which has been recommended by the local county bar -39 - SB 120

association. The notice shall be in English and the languages listed in Section 1632 of the Civil Code.

- (b) The public utility is not required to make service available to the residential occupants unless a residential occupant or a representative of the residential occupants agrees to the terms and conditions of service, and meets the requirements of law and the public utility's rules. However, if one or more of the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants are willing and able to assume responsibility for subsequent charges to the account to the satisfaction of the public utility, or if there is a physical means, legally available to the public utility, of selectively terminating service to those residential occupants who have not met the requirements of the public utility's rules or for whom the representative of the residential occupants is not responsible, the public utility shall make service available to the residential occupants who have met those requirements or on whose behalf those requirements have been met.
- (c) Where prior service for a period of time or other demonstration of credit worthiness is a condition for establishing credit with the public utility, residence and proof of prompt payment of rent or other credit obligation during that period of time acceptable to the public utility is a satisfactory equivalent.
- (d) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the public utility pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such as rental payments, include charges for residential light, heat, water, or power, where these charges are not separately stated, may deduct from the periodic payment each payment period all reasonable charges paid to the public utility for those services during the preceding payment period.
- (e) Whenever a public utility furnishes residential service subject to subdivision (a), the public utility may not terminate that service in any of the following situations:
- (1) During the pendency of an investigation by the public utility of a customer dispute or complaint.
- (2) When the customer has been granted an extension of the period for payment of a bill.
- (3) For an indebtedness owed by the customer to any other public agency or when the obligation represented by the delinquent account or other indebtedness was incurred with any public agency other than the public utility.

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(4) When a delinquent account relates to another property owned, managed, or operated by the customer.

- (5) When a public health or building officer certifies that termination would result in a significant threat to the health or safety of the residential occupants or the public.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, manager, or operator, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit is occupied, the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:
- (1) Reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants related to restoration of service.
 - (2) Actual damages related to the termination of service.
- (3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the residential occupants, the representative of the residential occupants, or each of them, incurred in the enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, manager, or operator, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit receiving that service is occupied, the corporation may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:
- (1) Delinquent charges accruing prior to the expiration of the notice prescribed by subdivision (a).
- (2) Reasonable costs incurred by the corporation related to the restoration of service.
- (3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the corporation incurred in the enforcement of this section or in the collection of delinquent charges, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.

If the court finds that the owner, manager, or operator has paid the amount in arrears prior to termination, the court shall allow no recovery of any charges, costs, damages, expenses, or fees under this subdivision from the owner, manager, or operator.

An abstract of any money judgment entered pursuant to subdivision (f) or (g) shall be recorded pursuant to Section 697.310 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

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(h) No termination of service subject to this section may be effected without compliance with this section, and any service wrongfully terminated shall be restored without charge to the residential occupants or customer for the restoration of the service. In the event of a wrongful termination by the public utility, the public utility shall, in addition, be liable to the residential occupants or customer for actual damages resulting from the termination and for the costs of enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, if the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants make a good faith effort to have the service continued without interruption.

- (i) The public utility shall adopt rules and regulations necessary to implement this section and shall liberally construe this section to accomplish its purpose of ensuring that service to residential occupants is not terminated due to nonpayment by the customer unless the public utility has made every reasonable effort to continue service to the residential occupants. The rules and regulations shall include, but are not limited to, guidelines for assistance to actual users in the enforcement of this section and requirements for the notice prescribed by subdivision (a), including, but not limited to, clear wording, large and boldface type, and comprehensive instructions to ensure full notice to the actual user.
- (j) Nothing in this section broadens or restricts any authority of a local agency that existed prior to January 1, 1989, to adopt an ordinance protecting a residential occupant from the involuntary termination of residential public utility service.
- (k) This section preempts any statute or ordinance permitting punitive damages against any owner, manager, or operator on account of an involuntary termination of residential public utility service or permitting the recovery of costs associated with the formation, maintenance, and termination of a tenant's association.
- SEC. 9. Section 12822 of the Public Utilities Code is repealed. SEC. 10. Section 12822.1 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:

12822.1. (a) Whenever a district furnishes residential light, heat, water, or power to residential occupants in a residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code, if the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the district as the customer of record of the service, the district shall

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inform the residential occupants, by means of a written notice 1 2 posted on the door of each residential unit and a mailed notice to 3 all affected service addresses known to the utility or available 4 through reasonable and practical methods, unless the service 5 address is the same as the billing address, at least 15 days prior to termination, when the account is in arrears, that service will be 6 7 terminated on a date specified in the notice. If it is not reasonable 8 or practicable to post the notice on the door of each residential 9 unit, the district shall post two copies of the notice in each 10 accessible common area and at each point of access to the structure or structures. The mailed notice shall be addressed to "Any Person 11 Renting Property At:" followed by the address of the dwelling 12 13 unit. The outside of the envelope shall state, in English and in the 14 languages listed in Section 1632 of the Civil Code, in at least 15 12-point type: "Utility service to this address may be cut off soon." The notice shall further inform the residential occupants that they 16 17 have the right to become customers, to whom the service will then 18 be billed, of the district without being required to pay the amount 19 due on the delinquent account. The notice also shall specify, in 20 plain language, what the residential occupants are required to do 21 in order to prevent the termination or reestablish service; the 22 estimated monthly cost of service; the title, address, and telephone 23 number of a representative of the district who can assist the 24 residential occupants in continuing service; and the address and 25 telephone number of a legal services project, as defined in Section 6213 of the Business and Professions Code, which has been 26 27 recommended by the local county bar association. The notice shall 28 be in English and in the languages listed in Section 1632 of the 29 Civil Code.

(b) The district is not required to make service available to the residential occupants unless a residential occupant or a representative of the residential occupants agrees to the terms and conditions of service, and meets the requirement of law and the district's rules. However, if one or more of the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants are willing and able to assume responsibility for subsequent charges to the account to the satisfaction of the district, or if there is a physical means, legally available to the district, of selectively terminating service to those residential occupants who have not met the requirements of the district's rules or for whom the representative of the

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residential occupants is not responsible, the district shall make service available to the residential occupants who have met those requirements or on whose behalf those requirements have been met.

- (c) Where prior service for a period of time, or other demonstration of credit worthiness is a condition for establishing credit with the district, residence and proof of prompt payment of rent or other credit obligation during that period of time acceptable to the district is a satisfactory equivalent.
- (d) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the district pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such as rental payments, include charges for residential light, heat, water, or power, where these charges are not separately stated, may deduct from the periodic payment each payment period all reasonable charges paid to the district for those services during the preceding payment period.
- (e) Whenever a district furnishes residential service subject to subdivision (a), the district may not terminate that service in any of the following situations:
- (1) During the pendency of an investigation by the district of a customer dispute or complaint.
- (2) When the customer has been granted an extension of the period for payment of a bill.
- (3) For an indebtedness owed by the customer to any other public agency or when the obligation represented by the delinquent account or other indebtedness was incurred with any public agency other than the district.
- (4) When a delinquent account relates to another property owned, managed, or operated by the customer.
- (5) When a public health or building officer certifies that termination would result in a significant threat to the health or safety of the residential occupants or the public.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, operator, or manager, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit is occupied, the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:

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(1) Reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants related to restoration of service.

- (2) Actual damages related to the termination of service.
- (3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the residential occupants, the representative of the residential occupants, or each of them, incurred in the enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, manager, or operator, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit receiving that service is occupied, the corporation may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:
- (1) Delinquent charges accruing prior to the expiration of the notice prescribed by subdivision (a).
- (2) Reasonable costs incurred by the corporation related to the restoration of service.
- (3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the corporation incurred in the enforcement of this section or in the collection of delinquent charges, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.

If the court finds that the owner, manager, or operator has paid the amount in arrears prior to termination, the court shall allow no recovery of any charges, costs, damages, expenses, or fees under this subdivision from the owner, manager, or operator.

An abstract of any money judgment entered pursuant to subdivision (f) or (g) shall be recorded pursuant to Section 697.310 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(h) No termination of service subject to this section may be effected without compliance with this section, and any service wrongfully terminated shall be restored without charge to the residential occupants or customer for the restoration of the service. In the event of a wrongful termination by the district, the district shall, in addition, be liable to the residential occupants or customer for actual damages resulting from the termination and for the costs of enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, if the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants make a good faith effort to have the service continued without interruption.

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(i) The district shall adopt rules and regulations necessary to implement this section and shall liberally construe this section to accomplish its purpose of ensuring that service to the residential occupants is not terminated due to nonpayment by the customer unless the district has made every reasonable effort to continue service to the residential occupants. The rules and regulations shall include, but are not limited to, guidelines for assistance to actual users in the enforcement of this section and requirements for the notice prescribed by subdivision (a), including, but not limited to, clear wording, large and boldface type, and comprehensive instructions to ensure full notice to the actual user.

- (j) Nothing in this section broadens or restricts any authority of a local agency that existed prior to January 1, 1989, to adopt an ordinance protecting a residential occupant from the involuntary termination of residential public utility service.
- (k) This section preempts any statute or ordinance permitting punitive damages against any owner, manager, or operator on account of an involuntary termination of residential public utility service or permitting the recovery of costs associated with the formation, maintenance, and termination of a tenant's association. SEC. 11. Section 16481 of the Public Utilities Code is repealed.

SEC. 12. Section 16481.1 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:

16481.1. (a) Whenever a district furnishes residential light, heat, water, or power to residential occupants in a residential structure, mobilehome park, or permanent residential structures in a labor camp, as defined in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code, if the owner, manager, or operator is listed by the district as the customer of record, the district shall inform the residential occupants, by means of a written notice posted on the door of each residential unit and a mailed notice to all affected service addresses known to the utility or available through reasonable and practical methods, unless the service address is the same as the billing address, at least 15 days prior to termination, when the account is in arrears, that service will be terminated on a date specified in the notice. If it is not reasonable or practicable to post the notice on the door of each residential unit, the district shall post two copies of the notice in each common area and at each point of access to the structure or structures. The mailed notice shall be addressed to "Any Person Renting Property At:" followed

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by the address of the dwelling unit. The outside of the envelope 2 shall state, in English and in the languages listed in Section 1632 3 of the Civil Code, in at least 12-point type: "Utility service to this 4 address may be cut off soon." The notice shall further inform the 5 residential occupants that they have the right to become customers, 6 to whom the service will be billed, of the district without being required to pay the amount due on the delinquent account. The notice also shall specify, in plain language, what the residential occupants are required to do in order to prevent the termination or 10 reestablish service; the estimated monthly cost of service; the title, address, and telephone number of a representative of the district who can assist the residential occupants in continuing service; and the address and telephone number of a legal services project, as 14 defined in Section 6213 of the Business and Professions Code, which has been recommended by the local county bar association. The notice shall be in English and in the languages listed in Section 16 1632 of the Civil Code.

- (b) The district is not required to make service available to the residential occupants unless a residential occupant or a representative of the residential occupants agrees to the terms and conditions of service, and meets the requirements of law and the district's rules. However, if one or more of the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants are willing and able to assume responsibility for subsequent charges to the account to the satisfaction of the district, or if there is a physical means, legally available to the district, of selectively terminating service to those residential occupants who have not met the requirements of the district's rules or for whom the representative of the residential occupants is not responsible, the district shall make service available to the residential occupants who have met those requirements or on whose behalf those requirements have been
- (c) Where prior service for a period of time or other demonstration of credit worthiness is a condition for establishing credit with the district, residence and proof of prompt payment of rent or other credit obligation during that period of time acceptable to the district is a satisfactory equivalent.
- (d) Any residential occupant who becomes a customer of the district pursuant to this section whose periodic payments, such as rental payments, include charges for residential light, heat, water,

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or power, where these charges are not separately stated, may deduct from the periodic payment each payment period all reasonable charges paid to the district for those services during the preceding payment period.

- (e) Whenever a district furnishes residential service subject to subdivision (a), the district may not terminate that service in any of the following situations:
- (1) During the pendency of an investigation by the district of a customer dispute or complaint.
- (2) When the customer has been granted an extension of the period for payment of a bill.
- (3) For an indebtedness owed by the customer to any other public agency or when the obligation represented by the delinquent account or other indebtedness was incurred with any public agency other than the district.
- (4) When a delinquent account relates to another property owned, managed, or operated by the customer.
- (5) When a public health or building officer certifies that termination would result in a significant threat to the health or safety of the residential occupants or the public.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, operator, or manager, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit is occupied, the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:
- (1) Reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the residential occupant or the representative of the residential occupants related to restoration of service.
 - (2) Actual damages related to the termination of service.
- (3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the residential occupants, the representative of the residential occupants, or each of them, incurred in the enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the owner, manager, or operator, by any act or omission, directs, permits, or fails to prevent a termination of service while any residential unit receiving that

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service is occupied, the corporation may commence an action for the recovery of all of the following:

- (1) Delinquent charges accruing prior to the expiration of the notice prescribed by subdivision (a).
- (2) Reasonable costs incurred by the corporation related to the restoration of service.
- (3) Reasonable attorney's fees of the corporation incurred in the enforcement of this section or in the collection of delinquent charges, including, but not limited to, enforcement of a lien.

If the court finds that the owner, manager, or operator has paid the amount in arrears prior to termination, the court shall allow no recovery of any charges, costs, damages, expenses, or fees under this subdivision from the owner, manager, or operator.

An abstract of any money judgment entered pursuant to subdivision (f) or (g) shall be recorded pursuant to Section 697.310 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

- (h) No termination of service subject to this section may be effected without compliance with this section, and any service wrongfully terminated shall be restored without charge to the residential occupants or customer for the restoration of the service. In the event of a wrongful termination by the district, the district shall, in addition, be liable to the residential occupants or customer for actual damages resulting from the termination and for the costs of enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, if the residential occupants or the representative of the residential occupants make a good faith effort to have the service continued without interruption.
- (i) The district shall adopt rules and regulations necessary to implement this section and shall liberally construe this section to accomplish its purpose of ensuring that service to the residential occupants is not terminated due to nonpayment by the customer unless the district has made every reasonable effort to continue service to the residential occupants. The rules and regulations shall include, but are not limited to, guidelines for assistance to actual users in the enforcement of this section and requirements for the notice prescribed by subdivision (a), including, but not limited to, clear wording, large and boldface type, and comprehensive instructions to ensure full notice to the actual users.
- (j) Nothing in this section broadens or restricts any authority of a local agency that existed prior to January 1, 1989, to adopt an

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ordinance protecting a residential occupant from the involuntary termination of residential public utility service.

(k) This section preempts any statute or ordinance permitting punitive damages against any owner, manager, or operator on account of an involuntary termination of public utility service or permitting the recovery of costs associated with the formation, maintenance, and termination of a tenant's association.

SEC. 13. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.